

WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 9, 1866.

The Election.

Although but few returns have been received, and it is as yet impossible to form any reliable conclusion as to the results, indications are evident from the general paucity of the vote. We knew when the Convention forced upon our people a vote of such vast importance, without proper publication and distribution of the proposed Constitution, without time for its full and free consideration and discussion, that the people would manifest but little interest in the result. They have not had the time or opportunity of giving that attention to the matter its vast importance demanded, and they preferred to remain silent, than vote in ignorance on questions involving so much as those so hastily submitted by the late Convention.

So far as heard from, which returns we give below, the indications are that the amended Constitution will be rejected by a small vote, but as no returns have been received from points farther west than Salisbury, it is impossible to form a reliable conclusion. As the *pure excellence* of the Constitution was for the ratification of the Constitution by the people, it is difficult to see how it could be rejected by the people, and as positive of the disapproval of North Carolina and as positive of the approval of the policy of President Johnson. It is difficult now to predict, but we have never known some editor balked for many good reasons to prove just what would serve "party purposes."

For the first time since the end of the war, the people of this State have been permitted to vote without consideration of a national character to bias their ballots. No national politics had any influence in this election, except so far as the Convention was the creature of Executive appointment. Had that body, however, confined itself to the purposes for which the President caused it to be assembled, no question as to its authority would have arisen, and the people of the State would have acquiesced in its legislation with the spirit manifested at the end of its first session. Composed for the most part by ex-military political fossils and accidental men, who had been thrown up from the bottom by the results of the revolution, they determined, as it was their last appearance upon the political stage, that in the face of the doubt of their birth, with the full knowledge that they did not represent either the writers or a majority of the voters of the State, they would, in humble imitation of their prototypes at Washington, amend the Constitution.

So far as the East is concerned, the unanimity with which the votes are cast against the Constitution is not owing more to any opposition to particular amendments or to as clearly formed doubts as to the authority of the Convention to amend the fundamental law of the State, as for a general mistrust of the majority of the men composing the Convention itself. Many intelligent gentlemen, who have not had either the time or opportunity to inform themselves in regard to the important subject submitted to them, cast their votes against the Constitution upon the ground merely of a want of confidence in the amending body.

Should the amended Constitution be rejected, and we sincerely trust such is the case, the people can, at such time as they desire, after the forms prescribed in the Constitution itself, call a Convention for the purpose of making such amendments thereto as a majority of the people, after a full and mature consideration may, through their legally chosen representatives, decide upon. In the mean time, the old Constitution under which we have lived since 1855, will be in force except so far as it has been modified by the Convention in reference to our national status. Unless upon an adverse decision of the Supreme Court, all the legislation of the Convention, will be in full force and effect, so that neither the organic law of the State nor the acts and ordinances of the Convention would be disturbed by the rejection of the Constitution by the people. Certainly all that the Convention has done in obedience to the wishes or policy of the President, there is no wish, even if there be any right to disturb. No people within the limits of the United States are so unanimous in supporting the policy of the President or his administration, as those who have opposed the ratification of the amended Constitution. Papers in this State will doubtless attempt to torture such a decision into hostility to the President, in as much as the Convention which proposed it was elected under his direction. But the President is fully advised as to who are his friends in this State. A rejection by our Legislature of the Howard amendment, which will certainly be the case whenever it is submitted, might with equal propriety be construed into opposition to the President, as that amendment was proposed by representatives of the same party which elected him Vice President. The people of North Carolina have little confidence in the majority of the late Convention, as the President of the United States has manifested in the present Congress.

The following is the result so far as we have heard of the state of the polls at several points in the State:

	RATIFICATION.	REJECTION.
Raleigh, (close of 24 days)	108	33
High Point, (close of 1st day)	23	4
Jameson, (close of 1st day)	23	4
Charlotte, (close of 1st day)	68	11
Goldboro, (close of 1st day)	1	192
Wilmington, (close of 1st day)	1	192
Salisbury, (close of 1st day)	125	69
Newbern, (close of 1st day)	23	186
Robeson County complete	7	374

Seventh Congressional District.

Monteville Patton, Esq., of Buncombe, and Gen. S. F. Patterson, of Caldwell, have been selected by the District Convention which assembled in Asheville, on the 28th ult., as the delegates from the seventh Congressional District to the Philadelphia Convention. The alternates are Col. W. H. Thomas, of Jackson, and Col. R. W. Pulliam, of Buncombe.

Newspaper Matters.

The Fayetteville News, after a few weeks suspension, has re-appeared under the proprietorship and editorial charge of Messrs. J. H. & H. L. Myrver. The News under its new proprietors, fully sustains its former reputation, and bids fair to supply the place of The Observer, the disappearance of which from the list of papers of the State, is a source of regret to every North Carolinian. We wish these gentlemen most abundant success.

Col. S. D. Pool has retired from the editorial charge of the Goldsboro News, Mr. J. B. Whitaker resuming the entire proprietorship. We part with Col. Pool with regret, who retires on account of his health and business which compel him to be absent from Goldsboro a great part of his time. We hope the News, under the change in its management, will continue in its popularity and usefulness.

On the Character of the Yankee Character.

We do not know that we have ever been so deceived as in our former estimate of the character of the Northern people. We knew them to be shrewd, active, energetic and persevering, addicted somewhat, when the dollar was concerned, to habits of what is generally known as sharp practice; of getting the upper hand in a trade, or the advantage in a bargain. This characteristic or practice, however, we thought belonged almost entirely to a certain class, and that the majority of their people possessed higher attributes of character, and were moved by more generous impulses. We gave them credit for some virtues, but their actions toward us during the war, and since the termination of hostilities, has fully satisfied us that we did them great injustice. Take, for example, the manner in which the war was waged on their part. History is searched in vain for a parallel to it in wanton barbarity and fiendish cruelty. We expected, when our troubles commenced, to be civilized against an energetic, persevering, but to a certain extent, humane, and to a certain extent, just, people. We expected to meet as man to man, openly, squarely, and to fight it out on that line. We thought, of course, that the known usages of war, we mean civilized warfare, would be rigidly observed. But, alas, for our delusion. Ask Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, how the war was carried on within their borders, and they will point out to burning cities, desolated homes, churches desecrated, and helpless women and children robbed of even their very clothing, and subjected to the cruel treatment of a licentious soldiery. When the war terminated by the unconditional surrender of the South, we looked in vain for any exhibition of magnanimity on the part of the North towards us. We had fought as no people had ever fought before; we had tested their manhood to its fullest extent; had compelled them to fortify their cities, and reserves, and overwhelmed by numbers, we acknowledged defeat, and accepted the situation promptly and in good faith. After such a contest, with such a people, would it not have been true manliness on the part of the victors to have said, we believe what you say; we want no guaranty for the future, but let us join hands and together build up your ruined country and strive to forget the horrors of the past. Such action on their part would have allayed all strife and ill feeling; would have restored the Union as it was in the early days of the republics, and an honorable enemy would have so acted. It was not done, and the conviction is forced upon us, that the feeling entertained towards the South by a majority of the Northern people, as expressed in Congress and through their newspapers, is one of unyielding hate. We are satisfied it is their wish, if not their purpose, to precipitate a conflict between the two races at the South. Witness the recent riot in New Orleans; speeches of the most incendiary character were made to large crowds of negroes, the natural effect of which would inevitably bring on a collision between the blacks and whites. It did so, and the result is before the country, for the deplorable results of which the Republican party is alone responsible. If such a course of action is persisted in by that party, it needs no prophet to foretell the result. It must terminate in the entire annihilation of the negro race. They cannot become the equals of the whites; they cannot be made so by any act of man; God made them as they are, and all the appliances of art cannot undo his work. But what must be thought of a people, who, for the sake of power and the triumph of party, would not hesitate to deluge the land in blood? Experience has shown conclusively that they care nothing for the negro except so far as he can be used to effect purposes of their own. When they can make no further use of him, he will be cast aside and left to die like a dog on the nearest dunghill. This is their affection for the negro, and the effect of their professed philanthropy, if continued as at present, will be the utter extinction of that unfortunate class of human beings. We must confess that the appearance of things is, to our mind, gloomy to the extreme. Unless the party now in power can bestir themselves in their majority in the late elections, we see nothing in the future to hang even the faintest shadow of a hope upon.

Deprived of all representation in the national councils, with no voice in the making of laws that bear most heavily upon us, we can only stand with folded arms, while the battle that gives us life or death, is being waged between our patriotic President on one side, and mediocrity on the other. The only glimmer of light amid the thick darkness around us is the anticipated action of the Philadelphia Convention. We look forward to the action of that body with the most intense interest. We have hope that wise and patriotic counsels will prevail; that there will be such an uprising of conservative sentiment throughout the land as will sweep away all opposition. The hearts of all true patriots throb with anxiety for the result of the deliberations of that body; for, on their action depends the salvation not of the South only, but of the whole country.

Religious Liberty in North Carolina.
In our issue of the 13th inst., we published, without comment, an article entitled, "Religious Liberty in North Carolina," being an address by the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, directed "To the Friends of Religious Liberty in the State of North Carolina," signed by Moses S. Isaacs, as Secretary in behalf of the Executive Committee of that Board, and dated New York, July 23d, 1866.

We should have exposed in the same issue in which this address appeared, the singular misapprehension of the writer, but presumed our views were well understood. We had published but a short time before, with our unqualified endorsement, the very able letter of Judge Manly to his constituents, touching the action of the Convention on the Constitution of the State, in which letter is found the following distinct and emphatic approval of the amendment made by the Convention of 1861 to the section of the Constitution referred to in this address. Judge Manly says: "The disqualification for office on account of religious disbelief, was amended in 1861, so as to admit to office persons of the Jewish faith. This amendment has been incorporated in the new Constitution, as will be found by reference to the phraseology now used in Art. V, Sec. 1. In this amendment I heartily concur."

Had the writer of the address informed himself as to the history of the section of our Constitution on which he has commented with so much unnecessary bitterness, he could not have failed to perceive how strangely he has misapprehended the purpose and meaning of that section as it now stands—a brief history of that section will not be uninteresting, and will enable "he who runs," to understand its meaning.

Section 32, of the Constitution of North Carolina, adopted in 1776, was in the following words: "That no person shall hold any office of honor, or of trust, or of profit, in the State, who shall hold any religious opinions, or who shall hold any religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office of honor, or of trust, or of profit in this State."

The Convention of 1835 amended this 32d section by striking out the words "protestant," and inserting in its stead, the word "christian," and striking out the word "either," after the words "divine authority." This change of the word "protestant" to "christian," was made to admit Roman Catholics to office, who in the opinion of many, were excluded by the use of the former word, and the word "either" was struck out as redundant, and therefore useless. With but a very few exceptions the talent and harmony of the Convention of 1835 favored the amendment, and it was adopted, after an able and exceedingly interesting debate, by a large majority.

The section as amended in 1835 remained as part of the Constitution of this State until the year 1861, when it was amended by the Convention of that year by entirely striking out the words "or the truth of the christian religion," and amending the next succeeding part of the section "or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament," so that it should read, "or the divine authority of both the Old and New Testaments." The section so amended and then adopted, is the same which was submitted as part of the Constitution by the late Convention, and is in the words following:

"No person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divine authority of both the Old and New Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office of honor, or of trust, or of profit in this State."

No reference whatever is made in this section to the Christian religion, other than the same that is made to the religion or faith of the Israelites—the Old Testament and the New Testament are referred to, and he who believes in the divine authority of either is qualified, so far as his religious opinions are concerned, for any office in this State—disbelief in, or denial of the divine authority of the New Testament works no disqualification for office, provided the person believes in, or does not deny the divine authority of the Old Testament; and so vice versa. There must be a denial of the divine authority, not only of the New, but also of the Old Testament, not of one, but of both, to disfranchise.

It is sufficient, however, to say, that the existing phraseology of this section was adopted by the Convention of 1861, after the sense of that body had been taken on a direct proposition, that Jews should not be excluded from office in this State on account of religious faith; and to say the least of it, there was gross carelessness on the part of the Executive Committee of the Board of American Israelites, in jumping to a conclusion so antagonistic alike to the history and the true construction of this section. The section, as quoted in the address of the committee, is a part of the present Constitution of this State—made so by the Convention of 1861, and the recent Convention simply re-adopted it without the alteration of a single word.

Judge Curtis' Letter.
We called the attention of our readers a few days since, to the very able letter of Judge Curtis, formerly of the U. S. Supreme Court; we propose to submit, to-day, a few reflections that have been suggested by it. Although the letter was written with special reference to the Philadelphia Convention, it enunciates principles that bear with great weight upon the question of the legitimacy of the late State Convention, which it is asserted derived its powers solely from the people of the State of North Carolina.

From the premises laid down by the learned Judge, we think the conclusion irresistible, that the late so-called Convention had no existence in law. He says: "The title of the conqueror is necessarily inconsistent with a republican government, which can be formed only by the people themselves, to express and execute their will. And at the preservation of the States within the Union was one of the objects of the war, and they can be preserved only by having republican governments organized in harmony with the Constitution, and such governments can be organized only by the people of those States, then manifestly it is not only the right, but the constitutional duty of the people of those States, to organize such governments, and the Government of the United States can only be organized when war has ceased, and the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States have been restored and established; and from the nature of the case, the Government of the United States must determine when that time has come."

As commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and as the chief executive officer, whose constitutional duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, it is the official duty of the President to know whether a rebellion has been suppressed, and whether the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States have been completely restored and fully established.

The Wilmington Dispatch.
Col. John D. Barry, having sold out his entire interest in the Wilmington Daily and Weekly Dispatch to Messrs. Robinson, Smith and Baker, has retired from the editorial charge thereof. We sincerely regret that Col. Barry has left the editorial corps. Associated intimately with him for nearly four years of service in the Army of Northern Virginia, it was pleasant to continue a companionship thus inaugurated and cemented in the civil pursuits of life. Our best wishes attend him in his future undertakings. He has, as he eventually deserves, the universal goodwill of his community.

We extend the right hand of fellowship to the new editors and proprietors, and we sincerely hope that the past pleasant relations existing between the Dispatch and Journal will be characteristic of their future course.

Wake County.—For Ratification, 574—Rejection, 328. For Ratification, 685—Rejection, 130. Mecklenburg (in part).—For Ratification, 225—Rejection, 53. Rowan. For Ratification, 378—Rejection, 137. Halifax. Majority for Rejection, as far as heard from, 260. Nash. For Ratification, 72—Rejection, 270. Wilson. For Ratification, 32—Rejection, 82.

Special advice from a friend in Wadesboro, Richmond county, state that the vote in that precinct was as follows: Ratification 9; Rejection 204. We are further advised that in the counties of Stanly, Union, Cabarrus and Richmond, so far as heard from, the amended Constitution is rejected.

DEATH OF SEVERAL PERSONS FROM POISON.—We have received information from a friend in regard to a recent melancholy event, brought about by a fiendish and murderous design. The facts of the case, as communicated by our informant, are to the effect that quite a number of persons were in attendance at the marriage of Dr. Marable in Sampson county, during the week past, and that on the day following the majority of those present were taken sick, all alike, and that several have since died. The cause of the disease which has since been arrived at, is that these persons were poisoned by poison.

The number of persons present at the marriage, (including the blacks of the household) is estimated at forty-seven. Forty-three of this number were affected similarly. The perpetrator of the design has not as yet been discovered, nor are there any certain proofs as to the admission of the poison, but our informant who was just from the scene of suffering, writes that he is fully persuaded that poison was infused into the cooking.

TAKES OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY.—The first of July Tax under Schedule B, Act of Convention, as rendered in and paid to the Sheriff of said county, was:

For State purposes	\$15,308.24
The same for County purposes	11,409.53
	\$26,717.77
The Taxes listed on Real Estate and Incomes, for the year 1865, but payable in 1866, for State purposes	\$16,456.40
For County purposes as specified above	12,342.60
	\$28,799.00
State and County Tax	26,717.77
July Tax	2,081.23
Total July and yearly Tax	\$28,799.00

Editorial Remarks.—A letter from this distinguished citizen to a gentleman in New York, dated July 17, says: "I know you will be glad to learn that my health has greatly improved already. The many friends of the Bishop will be delighted at this announcement."

The friends of this eminent and zealous divine, and the numerous churchmen of the Diocese over which he so ably presided, will be highly gratified with the announcement made above. The falling health of the venerable Bishop was a cause of much anxiety to his numerous friends, and for the purpose of restoring his shattered health he was prevailed upon to go abroad. We are happy to see it stated that the object is in part accomplished, and hope that he may soon be fully restored to that faithful condition which will enable him to prosecute vigorously the labor of love, of his high calling.

HOPEFUL OF A NOTORIOUS PRISONER.—NEWBERN, N. C., our Zealot exchanges of a recent date, come to hand containing intelligence of the homicide of Hardy McMillen, a notorious negro from this county. The homicide was committed on Thursday, the 21st inst., about three miles from Newbern.

Our readers will recollect that some time since we published a letter from a correspondent residing near Lillington, New Hanover county, containing an account of a recent depredation by this negro. The letter stated that he (McMillen) set fire to the house of Mr. J. G. Walker, a quiet, peaceful and industrious citizen, and upon the appearance of Mr. Walker, in endeavoring to escape from his burning building, shot him, wounding him in both arms. Stealing the horse of Mr. Hector McMillen, a gentleman living in the neighborhood, he left the county.

After this act, several gentlemen started in pursuit of him. Among the party was the young man, Mr. J. J. Woodcock, who directed the shot which caused McMillen's death. The party in pursuit traced the fugitive to Swanton, and learning of his whereabouts, after arriving at that place, they called on Judge Gessard to procure a warrant for McMillen's arrest. No officer being at hand, Mr. Woodcock was constituted special constable, and was authorized to apprehend the thief. The party then proceeded to the Depot where the negro was hiding, and upon seeing him, he ran and endeavored to escape. He was commanded to stop repeatedly, but he did not heed the command. Mr. Woodcock fired at his legs thus endeavoring to stop him. He then failed to take effect, and was again commanded to stop. He refused to do so, and Mr. Woodcock fired again, he fell the time taking effect and producing a wound of which he died in a very few minutes. A jury of twelve men were held over the body on the same day, and after an examination of many witnesses, the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased was killed by gunshot wounds, inflicted by special officer J. J. Woodcock, in attempting to arrest him for stealing the horse of Mr. Hector McMillen, and in our country, he is guilty of a capital offense.

The next morning, Mr. Woodcock returned the warrant before Justices Kelly, Plummer and Hunt, and was discharged.

THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF WILMINGTON.—The business interests of our city are almost wholly commercial, and in proportion to population enables her to vie with any city throughout the Southern country.

Her Merchants have displayed an enterprise and energy which, in a business point of view, has been unsurpassed by any other city of our country. Recently, from the shock experienced by our recent summary civil strife, by their indomitable will and indomitable perseverance, they have arisen, and are gradually, but surely, with the assistance of their uncomparable Vice, beginning to attain their former position by which they were distinguished as a commercial people previous to the war. They are not content with the attainment of their old standing, but are aspiring with a firm determination to surpass their past efforts, and build up a reputation for honest dealing, and integrity, and to make our city a center of trade, and a point of departure for all our products. Trade, by the way, is not our only source of wealth, but it is our chief, and in all our efforts to secure it, we are not unmindful of the many other sources of wealth which are open to us.

Possessed of many natural advantages as a seaport, and abounding with men of the first business talents, she will, in the course of time, draw into her busy vortex much of the trade which has hitherto found its way into other ports.

The wealthy proprietors of our own and our sister State, South Carolina, are beginning to feel the need of a market for their produce to a great extent, and to forward their produce to our port for shipment, feeling assured that justice will be done by merchants who have entered such industry.

Vessels from numerous ports in the Old World, have arrived from time to time, and in some instances after they had failed to procure a cargo in neighboring ports. By this they have never been sent away laden.

Indications of a prosperous and unprecedented fall trade are numerous. With a fair proportion of the trade of the South, and the majority of the trade of the neighboring districts of North Carolina, we may then well boast of our prosperity and industry.

QUARANTINE. We find the following order, issued by the Medical Director of this Military Department, in the Christian papers of Tuesday last:

DEPARTMENT OF THE CAROLINAS,
Charlotte, S. C., Aug. 4, 1866.

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solely necessary. Even if the important alterations in our Constitution to be submitted to the people to-morrow, were upon the whole more acceptable, it would not be amiss to reject them as a stern rebuke for acts in some respects transcending the commission, to the delegates, and as an admonition from the people to all future bodies of the kind, to stick to their text. No disrespect whatever to our able and esteemed delegation from this county is intended. But I only designed a brief reply to my kind personal, I trust as well as political friends, who have been pleased to allude to my name in connection with the approaching session of our State legislature, and in a style, too, quite beyond my means. Again I will express my warm appreciation of their good opinion and refer them to the many others in the County, who, with far better qualifications, can yield to their wishes without impediment.

Respectfully,
S. J. FAISON.

NEAR KENANSVILLE, N. C.,
July 30th, 1866.

Editors Journal.
GENTS: As I was walking over my father's farm this morning, I saw a stalk of cotton measuring thirty-six inches, on which there were one hundred and sixty well defined bolls and forms, besides numerous buds, &c. If any one can show anything superior to this, let him speak or henceforth and forever hold his peace.

This was cultivated without the aid of any foreign fertilizers.

Yours respectfully,
E. D. P.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.
Good Results of the Bounty Act.—The President and his Appointments.—The Philadelphia Convention, etc.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The number of beneficiaries of the so-called equalization bounty act, will, it is found, be in considerable proportion to the number of claimants and expectants that the measure will, instead of popularizing Congress, bring down upon it fierce denunciation. For every one who receives the bounty twenty others will be disappointed. The bidders may lose twenty votes by the measure where they will gain none, they may promise to rob the treasury to a greater extent next session, but the equivalent for additional pay members, without which a majority could not be obtained, will be wanting.

The new army bill contains a provision excluding from any appointment under it all persons who were engaged in the rebel service, civil, military or naval. Thus the President can select no officer for the army from the States lately in rebellion. The President is expected now, or immediately after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention, to make some vacancies in various offices in the Northern States, and fill them by the appointment of national Union men. Therefore there is much pressure upon the President for officers, from the highest to the lowest grade. Some of the more lucrative Federal offices in this district will probably undergo a reform.

The list of appropriations by Congress at the late session, by law, to be completed, published by the clerk of the House of Representatives within thirty days after the close of the session. It will be perused with interest, and furnish a fruitful source of comment. For prodigal and wanton expenditure of the public money this Congress has had no equal.

The National Union Executive Committee have taken rooms at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, and will there assemble four days before the meeting of the Convention. The prospect is that the Convention will be, in the number and character of the members, the most important that has assembled since the Convention which framed the Constitution.

Burning of a Proposed Cholera Hospital in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—The old Moyamensing Hall, on Christian street, below Third, which was used during the war by the Government as a hospital, and recently taken possession of by the Board of Health as a cholera hospital, was set on fire at three o'clock this morning. The adjacent wooden structures were destroyed, as well as the lower portion of the hall. An indignation meeting of the residents of the vicinity of the hall was held yesterday to protest against the establishment of a cholera hospital there. The hall was one of the old "institutions" of the city, where, in times gone by, many noted political gatherings were held.

Arrival of a French Gun Boat.
NEW YORK, August 4.—The French gunboat La Megre has arrived at this port. She reports having left the United States steamers Monongahela, a Sable, Florida and Delmonico at St. Thomas.

She also reports the Blavie to have been at Martinique about the middle of June. All well on board.

Fire at Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, August 4.—The Franklin cotton mill, situated at the corner of Third and Smith streets, was seriously damaged by fire this morning. A large amount of cotton was consumed. The loss is estimated at about \$20,000.

Ohio Politics.
CINCINNATI, August 4.—Benjamin Eggleston, of the first district, and R. B. Hays, of the second district, were nominated for re-election to Congress by the Union Convention which met in this city to-day.

A Defaulting Salesman.
NEW YORK, August 4.—A Wall street salesman of a large sugar-refining company is said to be a defaulter to the amount of \$80,000 to \$100,000, and fled to California on Wednesday with \$50,000.

Cholera Ravages in New York and Vicinity.
NEW YORK, August 5.—There were twenty-five cases of cholera and ten deaths from the disease yesterday. The mortality of the week from cholera in this city and adjacent islands is nearly two hundred.

In Brooklyn the epidemic is also severe. Thirty-eight cases of cholera occurred on Friday in the Penitentiary there.

About an average number of cases are reported on Governor's Island. The disease is thought to have somewhat abated on the Island.

Pennsylvania Politics.
PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—The Press of to-day publishes a sarcastic letter from one William F. Johnston, spurning his nomination as collector of this port and much abusing the President and his policy. The intention is that the commission to William F. Johnston, of Pittsburgh, was misdirected, and fell into the hands of a "Radical" Union man of the same name in this city, who would not neglect the opportunity to express his views.

Mexican Advances.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—The imperial consul of Mexico here has been officially informed that the Liberals assaulted the fortified garrison of Acapulco at the third line of defence on the morning of July 22d, but were repulsed, and pursued some distance, leaving the dead body of their commander in the hands of the Imperialists.

Cholera at New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—There have been ten new cases of cholera in two days, principally confined to the newly arrived troops from New York.

Visit of Charles O'Connor to Jefferson Davis.
FORT MONROE, July 31.—Charles O'Connor, Esq., principal counsel of Jefferson Davis, arrived here on Monday morning, and was met by Mr. Davis, accompanied by Mr. Johnston, of Pittsburgh, was misdirected, and fell into the hands of a "Radical" Union man of the same name in this city, who would not neglect the opportunity to express his views.

Another history of the war is announced (to appear simultaneously in England and America, by R. R. Howison, Esq., a member of the Richmond bar. Mr. Howison began the publication of this work during the war, and has since been publishing in the volumes of the Southern Literary Messenger.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Registration in Baltimore, &c.
BALTIMORE, Aug. 8th, 1866.
The registration of votes has been commenced. It attracts considerable interest as appears from the efforts being made by many, heretofore enemies, on the ground of disloyalty, to obtain registration. The status of political parties in the City and State will depend much on the result of registration.

From Maine.
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 8th, 1866.
The Democratic Convention met to-day. E. F. Pillsbury was unanimously nominated for Governor.

From New York.—Things in General.
NEW YORK, Aug. 8th, 1866.
The Tribune's Ottawa special dispatch says that Mr. Galt, Minister of Finance, has resigned, owing to a difference with his colleagues on the Lower Canada school question.

The Superintendent of the Metropolitan police has received information leading him to believe that there is complicity between the detectives and some of the John S. Young, long chief of the detectives, has been released, and Inspector Carpenter put in his place. The developments have not yet been made public.

The purser of the steamship Express publishes a card announcing that a sailor on that steamer was seized by the Prussian authorities, in the port of Bremerhaven, and released on arrival. The sailor was shipped in New York, but it is not known whether he was naturalized citizen.

Mr. Funk, late Mayor of Muscatine, Iowa, was also seized lately by the Austrian authorities, while on a pleasure tour, and forced into the ranks.

The Tribune's Leavenworth special dispatch says that the Indians are committing outrages on the Kansas border, murdering the people and committing outrages generally.

BY THE OCEAN CABLE.
Later from Europe.
NEW YORK, Aug. 8-12 M.
The Herald has received the following special dispatch through the Cable, dated:

LONDON, Aug. 5th, 1866.
Before the armistice had been extended to Bavaria the Prussian army had moved rapidly and secured a good footing. They are forcing a paper currency on the people. By agreement the Prussians are to occupy Würzburg, but the Bavarians are to retain the fortress of Mentz. The Baden troops are to be sent to the Rhine, and the Wurtemberg troops to leave it on the 8th inst.

The river Rhine has been reopened.

During the last month the Austrians have been pouring into Tyrol via Bavaria to the number of 40,000. The Italian Navy is to be re-organized.

The commandant of the case of Admiral Persano, who recently commanded the Italian fleet, is progressing.

A new Italian loan has been ordered.

Since the beginning of the truce a part of the Swiss troops which were guarding the Italian border have been disbanded.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.
The President has appointed H. E. Peck as Minister resident and Consul General at Hayti.

Fire at Saratoga.
SARATOGA, Aug. 8.
The Columbia Hotel was burned last night; loss estimated at \$50,000. Insured for \$30,000.

From Boston.
BOSTON, Aug. 8, 1866.
The Johnson Convention at Faneuil Hall to-day was attended by over seventeen hundred delegates. The Hon. Salustianus was elected President. Among

arrivals comprise o

HAZEL—The demand is only in the small way, but the price is getting reduced. We quote from store at 52¢ per bushel, and \$1 10¢ 21¢ for mixed at \$1 20¢ 21¢ for white, and one cargo of 1,300 bushels from Hyderabad at \$1 11¢ per bushel for white. Oats—Scarce and the price is getting reduced. We quote from store at 45¢ per bushel, but the price is getting reduced. The price of wheat has become a pretty much worked off. We note a moderate demand, and quote by the cargo at 60 cents per bushel for white, and 55¢ for red. The price of wheat is getting reduced. There are in demand, and would readily sell at \$1 35¢ 21¢ per bushel. Rice—The supply of clean is light, but full of husk. The price is getting reduced. We quote from store at 45¢ per bushel, and 13¢ 21¢ for clean, and 13¢ 21¢ for clean in casks, and 13¢ 21¢ for clean in b. in bbls.

HAY—Is in moderate demand, and market rates are getting reduced. We quote from store at 10¢ per ton, and \$1 40¢ per 100 lbs. for Eastern. Only one small lot of Northern (37 bales) received for the week and sold at 10¢ per ton.

LIME—The demand is only in the small way, but the price is getting reduced. We quote from store at 52¢ per bushel, and 10¢ per 100 lbs. for Eastern.

LUMBER—River—There is little or no demand, and market rates are getting reduced. We quote from store at 10¢ per ton, and 10¢ per 100 lbs. for Eastern. Only one small lot of Northern (37 bales) received for the week and sold at 10¢ per ton.

POLTRY.—Has been brought to market quite freely for the past two weeks, and chickens are selling from carts at 60 cents, as to size, and grown fowls at 30¢ to 35¢ each.

PROVISIONS.—For N. C. and cured BACON the market has continued to rally quite active since last report, and prices are a shade higher. There is a brisk demand for retaining purposes, and prime quality sells readily at higher quotations. Several lots of hams have been sold, and one sale at 24 cents for shoulders, 22 @ 23 cents for sides, round, and 22 cents @ B. for hams. For Western there were sales at 22 1/2 cents for shoulders, 20 1/2 cents for sides, and 22 1/2 cents @ B. for sides, by the package. Lard was quoted small sales of North Carolina at 24 cents, and Northern at 23 @ 24 cents @ B.

In moderate demand, and the stock is very light. A retail enquiry. We refer to table for store quotations.

SALT.—There is nothing new to report in the market for salt. We note a moderate stock remaining in dealers hands, while at present the market remains quiet. We quote from store at \$2 75 to \$3 per sack for Liverpool ground, and 75 to 80 cent @ bushel for Atlantic ground. The market is quiet for salt for other purposes, and the market rules dull. Small boat load coming in, which sell at \$2 50 @ \$3 for Common, and \$3 00 @ \$4 for Choice.

TIMBER.—Has been brought to market slowly for some time past, and the stock in millers hands is gradually increasing. We note a moderate stock remaining in prime quality sells readily. Only 3 or 4 rafts received for the week and sold at \$7 for inferior, and \$10 @ \$11 for Superior.

WOOD.—Is brought to market sparingly, and is in demand. We quote by the boat load at \$2 50 @ \$2 75 for Oak, and \$2 00 @ \$2 25 for Pine.

FREIGHTS.—To coastwise ports rates firm, and vessel scarce. There is considerable naval stores offering for export to New York, and no vessels up. See table for latest rates paid.

STEAM SHIP

Per Steam Sloop <i>Lumber</i> —Cargo rates per 1,000 lbs.	\$1.00
Ordinary assessment <i>Coal</i> —per ton	.40
" " Hayti cargoes,	25 00 00 .00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 00 .00
" " " " " " " "	20 00 00 .00
" " " " " " " "	20 00 00 .00
Ship Stuf., as per specifications,	25 00 00 .00
Deals, 3 by 9	28 00 00 .00
Prime River Flooring,	20 00 00 .00

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending August 9th, 1866.

To NEW YORK.—2,327 bbls. spirite turpentine; 811 d. crude turpentine; 7,324 do rosin; 70 balcs cotton; 211 d. yarn; 34 do. sheeting; 29 dls. checks; 30 bbls. rosin oil; 8 do. flour; 133 pgs mdzs.

To PHILADELPHIA.—197 bbls. spirite turpentine; 26 d. crude turpentine; 2,138 do rosin; 390 do. tar; 106 d. pitch; 110,250 ft. lumber; 100 shingles; 6,016 pine shingles; 65 empty bbls; 119 tons iron; 26 pgs. mdzs.

To BALTIMORE.—207 bbls. rosin; 65,000 feet lumber, 100 shingles, 133 pgs mdzs.

To DEMARARA.—140,565 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C.
August 9, 1866.

BARQUE

Elizabeth Mathias, Idg. Cuba, Russell & Ellis

BRIGS

(Br.) Adelphi, Bahn, Idg. Europe, A. H. Can Bokkels
Ida Gray, Idg. Cuba, J. H. Chadbourne & Co.
Wm. H. Parks, Stevens, Idg. Cuba, C. H. Wain & Co.
Hydra, Nichols, Idg. Havana, J. M. Wain & Co.
(Br.) Ellyl, Taylor, Idg. Havana, J. M. Wain & Co.

SCHOONERS

Volta, Seares, wtz., Harris & Howe
Marine, Horton, Idg. New London, Ct., Keith & Martin
Eugenia, Burgess, wtz., Riddle & Bercland

North Carolina,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1868.
 Mary Cole,
 vs.
 Dasili Cole,
 Joseph Cole,
 Mary Deal,
 Joshua Cole,
 Caroline Cole,
 Caroline, daughter of Owen Halscoe,
 and wife Koziah,
 Richard Swinson and wife Ann.
PETITION DOWNS.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and wife Ann, two of the defendants herein, resides beyond the limits of this State, and is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House, door of this County, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying said defendants, and all other parties interested in the hearing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same shall be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, WALTER R. BELLI, Clerk of our said Court, this 19th day of August, 1868.
 91st year of American Independence, this, the 14th day of August, 1868.

Aug. 9 WALTER R. BELLI, Clerk. 27-61.
 North Carolina

DUPUION COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1896.

John R. Miller
and wife, Cella Jane,
vs.
Frederick H. Smith
and wife, Cella Jane.

Petition Partition of Land.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Frederick H. Smith and wife, Cella Jane, in this case reside beyond the limits of this State; it is, therefore, ordered, directed and decreed that the said Frederick H. Smith and wife, Cella Jane, be and they are to appear at the next term of the Court for six weeks successively at the Court House door at Kennansville, and at three other public places in Dupuion County, to wit: in the Village of Kennansville, to justify the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of the Court, the said petitioning parties will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, WALTER R. BELL, Clerk of our said Court, this 4th day of August, 1896.

WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.

Aug. 9 21-

Agents Wanted for the Life and Campaigns
GEN'L (STONEWALL) JACKSON,
By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

THE STANDARD BIOGRAPHY OF THE IMPORTANT
Here, the only edition authorized by the widow.
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265—diana w74

Aug. 7

Family School for Young Ladies.

THE REV. DR. HOOPER will continue his *Sele*
School at the house of Col. A. M. Faison, near *W*
saw Depot, N. C. The session of twenty weeks will
commence on Wednesday, the 21st August.

TERMS.

tuition in the higher branches of English and
in Latin, \$25 00
French 10 extra
Music, a competent Lady 10 extra
Use of instrument 3
Board per Month 3
Payable in gold or its equivalent—half on entrance
and the balance at the close of the Session.

Aug. 9 27—w34

Brintistry.
DR. ARKINGTON is pleased to inform

[illegible]

